IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

On page 2, please replace the paragraph starting on line 1 with the following paragraph:

In a wireless communication system, the transmit power required for a transmission is dependent on the propagation (or path) loss between a transmitting entity (e.g., an access terminal) and a receiving entity (e.g., an access point). As an access terminal moves further away from the access point, the path loss typically increases. Consequently, more transmit power is required so that the transmission can be received at the required signal quality for the desired level of performance (e.g., one percent frame error rate). However, the higher transmit power for this transmission causes more interference to the transmissions from other access terminals. The higher transmit power also causes faster depletion of battery power on mobile wireless devices. There is, therefore, a need in the art for a way to provide HDR services that minimizes interference and depletion of battery power.

On page 3, please replace the paragraph starting on line 5 with the following paragraph:

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a reverse link architecture employed in the HDR system and capable of transmitting ~~Data Rate Control~~ data rate control (DRC) messages and other information;

On page 18, please replace the paragraph starting on line 33 with the following paragraph:

The scaled codeword is then covered by a coverer 668 with a particular 8-ary Walsh function, W_i^8, provided by a Walsh cover generator 670. This Walsh function, W_i^8, is the one assigned to the selected access point having the best link to the access terminal. Each Walsh chip from coverer 668 is further covered by a coverer 672 with a 16-bit Walsh function, W_8^{16} (i.e., a sequence of "1111111100000000") to generate the required number of chips. The sequence of (e.g., 2048) chips for the DRC message is then combined with other data within a combiner, and the combined data is provided to the next processing element (e.g., modulator 644). The

processing of the message transmission from the access terminal may be achieved using an architecture similar to that shown in FIG. 6A. Depending on the particular scheme used for the message, the detection of the message may be performed within the demodulator (e.g., demodulator 624) or the receive data processor (e.g., processor 626). If the messages are associated with different points on a signal constellation, the demodulator can ~~compared~~ compare the received point versus the possible points in the signal constellation and declare the most likely transmitted message based on the comparison of the received and possible points. And if the messages are associated with different codewords (e.g., of different minimum distances or different lengths), the receive data processor can process the received codeword and declare the most likely transmitted message based on the comparison of the received and possible codewords.